



Project #: 527-A-00-02-00134-00
Reporting Period: October– December 2005¹
SO12

I. Summary of Activity Status and Progress

A. Introductory Paragraph

This quarterly report informs on the progress of the revised CEDEFOR project, focusing on achieving forest certification of the assisted forest managers. The implementation period of this new fase of CEDEFOR is October 2005 to September 2006. The revised project is the result of a reformulation process of CEDEFOR goals and strategies in response to the reduction in project funding and implementation period². In addition, it takes in account the recommendations provided by an external assessment team³ as well as the project accumulated experiences throughout the two years of project implementation.

The long term goal of WWF-Peru's **Certification and Development of the Forest Sector** – CEDEFOR project is to promote efficiency and sustainability of 566,000 hectares belonging to permanent production forest and community forest in the Peruvian Amazon by the application of responsible forest management practices that meet the criteria of an internationally recognized certification system. This way, the project will directly contribute to national economic growth, the conservation of forest resources, as well as to the Government of Peru's Alternative Development Program.

To achieve this goal, the CEDEFOR strategy contemplates working with a group of **direct beneficiaries** (concessionaries and community forest managers) leading them to certification, as well as working with a selected group of **indirect beneficiaries** who represent institutional key actors such as the processing industry, Local Forest Management Committees (LFMC) and the National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA). Support to the latter group involves only those activities that contribute directly to achieve the project's certification goals in the short term period.

In order to achieve certification, the project's **main activities** are focused on the implementation and supervision of certification work plans agreed upon with the direct beneficiaries. **Supporting activities** are restricted to the implementation of Chain of Custody control mechanisms in a selected number of processing facilities, support INRENA and LFMC to respond to the needs of the direct project beneficiaries in terms of conflict resolution, as well as prevention and control of illegal logging in the forest management units.

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² During mid September 2005, due to an overall budget reduction of USAID projects in Peru, USAID notified WWF of a reduction in project funding and implementation period. This implied that the CEDEFOR budget was reduced to a total of US\$ 1,700,000 to cover project activities carried out from October 2005 through September-December 2006.

³ In June 2005, following two years of the project implementation, WWF-Peru and USAID contracted an external assessment team (composed by WWF US and USAID/INRENA staff) to make a revision of the project goals, objectives, and strategies according to the Peruvian reality and project status. Results of this evaluation included several recommendations to review the project proposal in order to establish more realistic goals.

B. Highlights

- The CEDEFOR project was able to restructure drastically and reorient its activities to a selected number of concessions and communities within a short period of time, and without mayor set backs.
- In November 2005, AIDER (Association for Integral Development) formally received its forest management certificate from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). This recognizes that AIDER implements a system of technical assistance and monitoring that results in forest owners applying responsible forest management. Under this scheme, a total area of 35,681 ha of forests has been included as certified. Sales of certified timber from these communities are estimated at \$ 7,000.
- December 2nd a “Peace Agreement” was signed, ending the 3 year old conflict between the community of Churinashi (Ucayali), INRENA and a commercial forest concession (*Consorcio Forestal Amazonico*). WWF, through the CEDEFOR project, arranged for mediation between the parties. This agreement opens the road for close cooperation between the three parties, as well as another 18 communities surrounding the concession and involved in another WWF project, creating opportunities to reach 400,000 ha of certified forests by 2009.
- During this period, the CEDEFOR and STEM/INRENA projects joined efforts towards CEDEFOR certification goals and mutual assistance between CEDEFOR and INRENA achieved more process oriented cooperation. By April 2006 this should result in improved administrative processes, clearer guidelines for concessionaries and improved wood flow monitoring processes.
- Agreements were reached to implement exploratory forest inventories in 6 additional forest concessions (one had been already implemented). One of these has been implemented and five more will start implementation in February. Using the inventory as a basis for general forest management plans is considered to be a pre-requisite for certification.

C. Table of Activity Status

Activity Number	Activity Title	Status	Total programmatic Budget	Programmatic expenses October – December 2005
1	Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification	On-track	786,902	100,192
2	Strengthening of the institutional environment	On-track	216,550	23,790
3	Phasing out of previous commitments and Systematization.	On-track	62,200	2,392
	Total		1,065,652	126,374

Status Categories: Completed, On-track, Delayed, Mixed performance, Pending, Canceled

II. Description of Site Progress

A. *Key short and long-term program objectives for the sites.*

This project aims to achieve the following key objectives:

Objective 1: Sustainable Forest Management and Certification of selected concessions and community forests through effective and responsible forest management

Objective 2: Strengthening of the direct institutional environment of the direct beneficiaries through creation of green market links, improvement of governmental procedures and technical capacities of regional offices, and strengthening of Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC) and forest regents in their capacities to respond to the needs of the communities and private concession holders.

Objective 3: Phasing out of previous commitments and documentation of previous project experiences.

B. *Summary of Progress for Site* (if this provides added value or clarity, otherwise skip this section)

B.1. *Summary of Result Indicators*

Intermediate Result 1: Forest concessions and indigenous communities assisted by WWF (566,082 Has) carry out forest use under international standards assuring the forest resources permanence

	Goals	Baseline	Advances October – December 2005
IR1	566,082 has of certified forest	0	35,681 has
IR2	10 forest concessionaries y 05 indigenous communities certified	0	05 indigenous communities

Intermediate Result 2: A demand for certified timber from forests assisted by WWF has been created, formed by a group of timber companies of primary and secondary processing which have obtained the Chain of Custody certification.

	Goals	Baseline	Advances October – December 2005
IR3	13 processing industries with CoC certification	05 enterprises	No processing industry has achieved certification during this period
IR4	Value of certified timber sold by concessionaires and/or indigenous communities.	0	\$ 7,000.

B.2. Summary of Progress Indicators

Activity 1: The concessions and forest communities implement actions to guarantee a good forest management, and therefore contribute with obtaining the certification.

	Goal	Baseline	Advances October – December 2005
IP1	14 action plan for certification done	1 done (<i>Maderacre & Maderija</i>)	1 done : <i>Von Humbolt Forest</i>
IP2	14 exploratory inventory implemented (656,468 has)	04 done (<i>Maderacre&Maderija, AZCART, Carlos Munoz Valdivia, EMALPA</i>)	1 done <i>Ecomazan: 38,615 ha</i>
IP3	14 General Forest Management Plan (GFMP) adjusted to international standards (490,228 has)	0	1 in process (<i>M&M: 98,932 ha</i>)
IP4	14 commercial inventory implemented (16,668 has)	0	06 done <i>M&M: 5,000 ha</i> <i>Forestal Rio Huascar: 1,124.95 ha</i> <i>Asociación Alto Saposoa 2005: 312 ha</i> <i>Industrial Flores 2005: 571.3 ha</i> <i>Industrial Flores 2006: 591.1ha</i> <i>Carlos Muñoz Valdivia: 211 ha</i>
IP5	14 concessions with Annual Operation Plan (AOP) approved by INRENA (16,668 has)	0	02 done, in process to be presented to INRENA: <i>M&M: 5,000 ha</i> <i>Forestal Rio Huascar: 1,124.95 ha</i>

Activity 2: INRENA, through its regional offices, has implemented administrative procedures to facilitate the approval process of the AOPs and GFMPs.

	Goal	Baseline	Advances October – December 2005
IP6	MIRA–CoC (now Panda Track) system in operation.	0	Panda Track software was approved by INRENA staff in Lima and in the regions
IP7	10 resolution projects that facilitate the implementation of GFMP and AOP submitted to INRENA.	0	02 resolution projects have been presented to INRENA

Activity 3: The Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC) have promoted the sustainable forest management of concessions and communities assisted by CEDEFOR project.

	Goal	Baseline	Advances October – December 2005
IP8	08 LFMC legally recognized by INRENA.	06 LFMC legally recognized by INRENA	No advances in this period.
IP9	08 with prepared strategic plans.	04 LFMC have developed their strategic plan	
IP10	Monitoring records of mobilized timber within the concessions and communities assisted and located within the Forest Management Unit are done.	0	
IP11	A conflict resolution mechanism between forest concessionaires and forest communities is Implemented.	0	

C. Activity Description

CEDEFOR component I: Sustainable Forest Management and Forest Certification

i. Summary of major achievements and progress

- During this report period, the Regent AIDER (Association for Integral Development), assisting and monitoring five indigenous communities, formally received certification from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The total area included in the award is 35,681 ha of forests. CEDEFOR facilitated the implementation of pre-evaluations as part of the Gradual Approximation System for Certification (GASC) for these five indigenous communities. In Ucayali, specialists coordinated the development of an action plan toward certification for the indigenous territories to fulfill certification requirements. Since the certification, a total amount of \$ 7,000 were sold in certified timber.
- During this period, concrete results en terms of technical assistance to concessionaires towards certification are mention below:
 - o The implementation of a **diagnostic evaluation** in three forest concessions located in Madre de Dios (*Emetci, Forestal Rio Huascar*), Ucayali (*Von Humbolt Forest*), and Huanuco (*Muñoz Valdivia*) who have declared a firm interest in practicing responsible forest management. In addition, WWF facilitated the pre-evaluation of the *Consorcio Rio Piedras* by an accredited certifier (in Madre de Dios).
 - o In addition, two communities in Yurua were evaluated, while an action plan is being elaborated in coordination with a timber purchasing company, GFTN, the WWF-Moore funded project in the area, and CEDEFOR.
 - o A **work plan for certification** has recently been defined for *Von Humbolt Forest*.
 - o Maderacre & Maderija has continued implementing its action plan for certification: it had already initiated to implement corrective measures, its commercial inventory was done, its GFMP adjusted to international standards is almost finished, and during this period it will be presented INRENA.
 - o 03 concessionaires (*Von Humbolt Forest, Consorcio Forestal Amazonico and Induflosa*) prepared the plan for their **exploratory inventory** 2006, which will be implemented during the first quarter of 2006.
 - o 01 concessionaire implemented the exploratory inventory (*Ecomazan: 38,615 ha*).
 - o 04 **commercial forest inventories** for the elaboration of Annual Operating Plans (AOP) 2006 were implemented in a total area of 7,238.95 hectares corresponding to the concessionaires *Maderacre & Maderija* (5,000 ha), *Forestal Rio Huascar* (1,124.95 ha), *Carlos Munoz Valdivida* (211 ha), and *Industrial Flores* (591 ha).
 - o 02 commercial forest inventories for AOP 2005 were developed in *Industrial Flores* (571.3 ha) and in *Asociacion Forestal Alto Saposoa* (312 ha)
 - o 02 **AOPs** were developed for *Maderacre & Maderija* (5,000 ha) and *Forestal Rio Huascar* (1,124.95 ha). They will be presented to INRENA during January 2006.
 - o 24 timber manufacturing companies received recommendations of a market expert on how to improve their production to be able to meet European demand (activity done with SIPPO).
- In addition to this, during this period, CEDEFOR legal staff has provided assistance to concessionaires in different issues such as: exclusion and compensation of harvesting areas, refinancing and suspension of forest harvesting payments⁴. Assistance consisted of providing

⁴ In Spanish, *Pagos por derecho de aprovechamiento*.

legal solutions for each particular concessionaires' problem and elaborating legal documents to present to INRENA.

- CEDEFOR/WWF promoted the resolution of a 3 year old conflict between the CCNN Churinashi (Ucayali), INRENA and forest concession *Consorcio Forestal Amazonico*. An old conflict based on the property of 34,790.21 hectares was resolved last December 2005, when the three parts reached a solution: The three parties agreed to accept the indigenous rights over the territory in conflict, the compensation for the forest concession will be the awarding of a new forest area by INRENA. An agreement of understanding was subscribed by the three parties, where WWF-PPO, AIDSEP and Regional government of Atalaya signed as witnesses.

ii. Key management issues

- During this period, two concessionaires in Madre de Dios (*Forestal Rio Huascar and Grupo Aserradero Espinoza*) showed their interest in joining the group of assisted concessionaries. Both appear to have advanced well in forest management, nevertheless, the *Grupo Aserradero Espinoza* situation requires to be confirmed by a preliminary evaluation in the field.
- During the present reporting period, field activities had to be paralyzed in some concessions for different reasons:
 - o In Ucayali, BTA concession decided to stop activities until the raining period is over (April), while Von Humboldt and Fine Forest are also awaiting better weather conditions to continue operations. The latter two, however, have agreed to do complementary activities (administration, chain of custody procedures) and to start the exploratory inventory in February 2006.
 - o In Madre de Dios, WWF technical staff couldn't continue field operations in *Maderacre and Maderija* because of the weather;
 - o In Huanuco and San Martin, two concessions, *La Palabra* and *Copebar*, were focusing in solving social conflicts with their neighbors.
- Several concessions invested in forest management but delayed paying their harvesting rights. As a result, INRENA is putting pressure on them, not allowing them to mobilize wood until appropriate arrangements have been made for its payment. This has put a lot of pressure on two concessions in Ucayali, who have been assisted by our legal staff to justify proposals for deferred payments.
- In December, the government declared State of Emergency in Huanuco and Ucayali, where four WWF assisted concessions develop their operations. Although, this has not directly affected the work on the field, extra care is being taken by WWF personnel to avoid difficult situations.
- Due to these different inconveniences, the timeline for the principal products (annex 2B from the Annual Operation Plan 2005/2006), has been re-adjusted (See Annex 1). In addition, technical assistance to Rio Huascar and Espinoza are considered in order to replace BTA and possible other concessions that may not be able to meet the timeline.
- In Atalaya (Ucayali), two WWF projects (CEDEFOR and EC project) will join efforts to implement the signed agreements as part of the conflict resolution between the CCNN Churinashi (Ucayali), INRENA and forest concession *Consorcio Forestal Amazonico*.

CEDEFOR component II: Strengthening of the institutional environment

i. Summary of major achievements and progress

Results 2.1. A processing industry is moving towards Chain of Custody (COC) certification and directly contributes to the creation of a certified timber market for products of the direct beneficiaries.

- During this reporting period, six processing industries initiated the implementation of their action plans towards CoC certification. Advances in technical assistance are as follows:
 - o Development of a Manual of Internal Procedures to control certified timber for *Forestal Nieto*. The manual for *Maderacre & Maderija* is currently in elaboration.
 - o Development of a monitoring system to supervise productivity for three processing industry (*Maderacre & Maderija, Forestal Nieto and Alida*).
 - o Implementation of control sheets for two processing industries (*Oficio Aureo and Forestal Nieto*). 03 control sheets were in process of elaboration for three processing industries (*Super Pisos, Alida and Carlos Munoz Valdivia*)
- In Pucallpa, *Alida and Oficio Aureo*, both secondary processing industries that count with CEDEFOR technical assistance, purchased 10,000 pt (US\$ 5,400) of the certified timber from AIDER assisted indigenous communities.
- In October a field evaluation was done of the operations of Forestal Venao in two communities in Yurua. Based on this evaluation the WWF team, involving staff from CEDEFOR, GFTN and the Moore funded project in Yurua, is negotiating an agreement for technical assistance with the company and the communities.

Results 2.2. *The National Institute of Natural Resources (INRENA) facilitates and guarantees the effective implementation of the administrative processes to achieve certification goals.*

- During this period, the CEDEFOR and STEM/INRENA projects joined efforts towards CEDEFOR certification goals.
- The MIRA-COC system has changed its name to PANDA TRACK. The system is a tool for the formulation of AOPs and for the monitoring of chain of custody certification process. CEDEFOR has committed itself to implement the system in INRENA with the purpose of facilitating approval of GFMP or AOP as well as to monitor harvesting activities within forest concessions. To date, the software has been approved by INRENA staff in Lima and in the regions. Next steps will consider linking the Panda Track system to the INRENA database (CIEF), to implement the system in Lima and in two regions, and to train the users. For this purpose, a consultant will be contracted in the coming months.
- With the purpose of supporting INRENA in the strengthening of the forest concession system, WWF committed itself to assist INRENA in the development of certain technical, normative and administrative documents and criterias regarding forest harvesting. CEDEFOR has contracted two consultants in order to elaborate these normative and technical documents, which should be approved by INRENA and converted into administrative or technical resolution projects to be incorporated into the Peruvian legislation. During this report period, two resolution projects have been prepared:

- The elaboration of administrative criteria and procedures for the implementation of the 379° article from the Forest Law Regulation.
- The elaboration of criterias an procedures to re-enter Annual Harvesting Areas as well as for the cases of non harvested forest units of previous AOP periods.

Both documents have already been presented to INRENA for their revision, and WWF will follow up on them to assure they will be implemented at national level.

Results 2.3. The Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC) strengthened in certain relevant capacities to actively participate in the sustainable management of forest resources and to combat illegal logging in the selected forest concessions and community forests.

- No activities were carried out towards this objective during this reporting period.

ii. Key management issues

- During this period, activities were mainly focused on concessions and concessionaires as it was necessary to consolidate certification process.
- For the coming period, local CEDEFOR staff in Madre de Dios, has planned to support Rio Acre and Tahuamanu FMCs in the formulation of annual operation plan and the strategy to combat illegal logging. In Ucayali, a grant will be conceded to implement a Community Relations Plan (CRP) focusing on conflict resolution efforts between indigenous communities and the forest concessions *Fine Forest* and *Von Humbolt Forest*. In Huanuco an operational plan is being elaborated as a base for support to the FMC of Alto Huallaga.

CEDEFOR component III: Phasing out of previous commitments and Systematization.

i. Summary of major achievements and progress

- In Loreto, with the support of a local forest consultant, CEDEFOR assisted 12 concessionaries in the elaboration their General Forest Management Plans (GFMP), corresponding to a total of 80,711 ha. Nine of these 12 GFMP were finished by December and will be presented to INRENA in January. The last three GFMP are currently in process of elaboration, and will be done by March. With this activity, CEDEFOR project has comply the commitments with 13 concession holders in Loreto, who are interested in get into a process of certification.
- Through CEDEFOR project, WWF-Peru was able to complete the second part of the timber market research carried out by three institutions (WWF, PEAM⁵ and DED⁶) during 2004/2005. The first research, *Timber Demand in the Northern Peruvian Corridor* (700 copies), was published in the past period report, meanwhile the second one, *Timber Demand in the Southern Peruvian Corridor* (800 copies) was published in October 2005. Both books have received strong interest from concessionaries and manufacturers in Peru as well as outside Peru.

III. Challenges

- Nearly all forest concessions are adjacent to indigenous or farm communities, while at the same time relations between these have not been clarified. This may result in future conflicts. To date, some assisted concessions already presented some problems with neighboring communities, this is the case of the following concessionaries:
 - *Consorcio Forestal Amazonico* has already solved a conflict with CCNN Churinashi. Nevertheless, potential conflicts can develop with any of the 18 surrounding communities with whom have no clear boundaries.
 - *COPEBAR*, with Immigrant Community of the Amazonas Region.
 - *La Palabra*, potential conflicts with the indigenous community of Santa Martha.
 - *Von Humbolt Forest*, potential conflicts with the indigenous community of Santa Rosa.
 - *Maderacre & Maderija*, potential conflicts with the neighboring indigenous community of Belgica. The CEDEFOR project will make great efforts to solve these problems in order for the concessions to be able to meet certification requirements.
- Resolution of legal problems that some concessionaries sustain with INRENA (e.g. Von Humbolt Forest, Fine Forest)
- Promote the conversion from a mining and agriculture culture to one of forest management.
- Weather problems do not contribute to the achievement of project goals, as the raining period will last until April-May

IV. Success Stories and Other Appendices

When appropriate and possible, include one or more one-page success stories appropriate for public dissemination.

⁵ PEAM - Alto Mayo Special Project

⁶ DED - Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst – The German Development Service

ACRONYMS

ACOFORSAN	Association of Forest Concessions, San Martin
ACOFOPU	Association of Forest Concessions, Ucayali
ADIMARSAN	Association of Timber Industries in the San Martin Region
AFOL	Association of Forest Users, Loreto
AIDER	Association for Integral Development
AIDSEP	Inter-ethnic Development Association for the Peruvian Tropical Forests
AOP	Annual Operating Plan
AMRESAM	Municipality association of San Martin.
ASCART	Association of Brazil nut producers of Madre de Dios.
ATPDEA	Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act
CEDEFOR	Certification and Development of the Forest Sector – Peru
CEDISA	Center of development and investigation of the tropical montane forest
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CP-CFV	Peruvian Council for Voluntary Forest Certification
CRSM	San Martin Credit Union
PRODEFOR	Forest Sector Development Program, Amazonian – Peru
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst – The German Development Service
DEVIDA	National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs
EXPORTIMO	Certified Furniture Company
FENAMAD	Indigenous Federation of Madre de Dios
FADEMAD	Agrarian Development Federation of Madre de Dios
FMC	Forest Management Committee
FONDEBOSQUES	Fund for the Promotion of Forest Development
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GFMP	General Forest Management Plan
GFTN	Global Forest Trade Network
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
GOP	Government of Peru
HCVF	High Conservation Value Forest
INRENA	National Institute for Natural Resource Management
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
LKS	Lesser Known Species
MDD	Madre de Dios department
MIV	Modular Implementation and Verification methodology
OSINFOR	Supervisory organization for Forest Investment
PCM	Presidential Council of Ministers
PEAM	Alto Mayo Special Project (<i>Proyecto Especial Alto Mayo</i>)
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SPDE	Peruvian Society for Eco- Development
SUNAT	Peruvian Tax Authority
TRAFFIC	Wildlife trade monitoring network
UNALM	National Agrarian University, La Molina
UNAP	National University for the Peruvian Amazon

Pictures of project activities:



Workshops with concessionaries

Volumen total : 3.84m³ ó 850
Precio por pie : 0.80 a 1.00 so
Valor de un árbol:



Ceremony of the certification of
AIDER indigenous communities



Annex 1: Timeline for principal products

Region	Madre de Dios						Ucayali				Huanuco		San Martín		Loreto	
Clients	Maderacre & Maderija	Emetci A y B	Consorcio Rio Piedras	Forestal Rio Huascar	Grupo Espinoza	ASCART/A CCA (brazil-nut)	Von Humboldt Forest	CFA - Consorcio Forestal Amazónico	BTA	Fine Forest	Wenceslao Carlos Muñoz Valdivia	EMALPA (Empresa Maderera La Palabra)	COPEBAR	Asociación Forestal Alto Saposoa	FECOMAZ AN	INDUFLOS A
Forest area	98,932	35,351	68,584	25,533	81,128	32,960	44,306	142,414	13,650	25,009	5,171	27,978	47,614	14,762	38,615	11,765
Agreement signed	Si	7-Feb-06	7-Feb-06	7-Feb-06	7-Feb-06	Si	15-Feb-06	Si	No	15-Feb-06	15-Feb-06	15-Feb-06	15-Feb-2006	15-Feb-2006	15-Feb-06	Si
Selection of client	done	27-ene-06	27-ene-06	done	27-ene-06	done	done	done	done	done	20-Jan-06	20-Jan-06	31-Jan-2006	31-Jan-2006	done	done
Base map for forest inventory	done	done	3-Feb-06	done	3-Feb-06	done	10-Dec-05	done	done	15-Jan-06	se realizó	se realizó	31-Jan-2006	31-Jan-2006	done	done
Planning exploratory forest inventory	done	10-Feb-06	10-Feb-06	10-Feb-06	20-Feb-06	done	done	done	done	20-Jan-06	se realizó	se realizó	5-Feb-2006	5-Feb-2006	done	done
Implementation exploratory inventory	done	25-mar-06	10-abril-06	25-Mar-06	20 abril 06	done	28-Feb-06	31-Mar-06	30-Apr-06	30-Mar-06	done	done	#####	#####	done	28-Feb-06
Forest management plan adjusted to international standards	15-Feb-06	25-abril-06	25-May-06	25-abril-06	10-May-06	done	15-May-06	10-Apr-06	5-May-06	15-May-06	1-Feb-06	1-Mar-06	30-Apr-2006	#####	15-Mar-06	31-Mar-06
Forest management plan presented to INRENA	17-Feb-06	27-Apr-06	29-May-06	27-abril-06	15-May-06	done	30-May-06	25-Apr-06	8-May-06	30-May-06	1-Mar-06	1-Apr-06	#####	10-Apr-2006	30-Mar-06	10-Apr-06
Planning commercial inventory 2006 harvest	done	10-Feb-06	15-Feb-06	done	30-feb-05	done	10-Apr-06	15-Feb-06	2-May-06	10-May-06	done	20-Nov-05	#####	#####	1-Apr-06	done
Implementation commercial inventory 2006	done	20-Mar-06	20-Mar-06	done	28-abril-06	done	30-Apr-06	15-Mar-06	25-May-06	30-May-06	done	15-Mar-06	1-Apr-2006	30-Apr-2006	30-May-06	done
AOP 2006 elaborated	done	20-abril-06	20-abril-06	done	30-May-06	31-mar-06	15-May-06	31-Mar-06	30-May-06	5-Jun-06	20-Feb-06	20-Apr-06	30-Apr-2006	#####	1-Jul-06	31-Jan-06
AOP 2006 presented to INRENA	31-Jan-06	24-abril-06	24-abril-06	31-Jan-06	5-Jun-06	15-Apr-06	30-May-06	10-Apr-06	31-May-06	30-Jun-06	5-Mar-06	5-May-06	#####	#####	10-Jul-06	15-Feb-06
1st Preliminar evaluation progress towards certification	done	done	done	done	10-Feb-06	NA	done	30-Jun-06	done	30-May-06	done	15-Apr-06	#####	#####	18-Jan-06	5-May-06
Certification workplan defined*	done	25-Jan-06	8-Feb-06	25-Jan-06	25-Feb-06	NA	done	11-Jan-06	25-Jun-06	30-Jan-06	30-Jan-06	30-Apr-06	#####	#####	10-Feb-06	10-Feb-06
2nd Preliminar evaluation progress towards certification	10-abril-06	15-May-06	30-Apr-06	20-May-06	15-Jun-06	NA	5-Jun-06	20-Jul-06	20-Jul-06	25-May-06	10-May-06	15-Jul-06	#####	#####	15-Jun-06	5-Jun-06
Corrective measures initiated	30 abril-06	30-May-06	20-May-06	5-Jun-06	30-Jun-06	NA	10-Jun-06	30-Jul-06	25-Jul-06	30-May-06	15-May-06	20-Jul-06	21-Jul-2006	16-Jun-2006	31-Jul-06	31-Jul-06
Application for quotes of formal certification evaluation	done	15-abril-06	15-abril-06	15-abril-06	15-May-06	NA	20-Jan-06	15-Jun-06	27-Jul-06	31-Mar-06	1-Apr-06	15-Aug-06	22-Jul-2006	31/Jun/2006	31-Jul-06	31-Jul-06
Selection certifier	1-mar-06	1-abril-06	5-May-06	10-abril-06	10-Jun-06	NA	25-Jan-06	17-Jun-06	3-Aug-06	5-Apr-06	10-Apr-06	30-Aug-06	#####	5-Aug-2006	15-Aug-06	15-Aug-06
Formal evaluation for certification implemented	28-May-06	1-Jul-06	20-Jun-06	15-Jul-06	10-Jul-06	NA	10-Jun-06	15-Aug-06	21-Aug-06	10-Jul-06	25-Jun-06	20-Sep-06	15-Sep-2006	#####	30-Sep-06	30-Sep-06
Corrective measures undertaken	25-Jun-06	20-Aug-06	5-Jul-06	3-Aug-06	10-agost-06	15-May-06	25-May-06	10-Sep-06	5-Sep-06	25-Aug-06	30-Jul-06	30-Oct-06	20-Sep-2006	15-Sep-2006	15-Nov-06	15-Nov-06
Certificate issued	25-Jul-06	15-set-06	5-Aug-06	30-agost-06	15-set-06	done	25-Aug-06	30-Oct-06	10-Oct-06	25-Aug-06	30-Aug-06	30-Nov-06	31-Set-06	#####	31-Dec-06	31-Dec-06
Certification annual audit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Jun-06	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-Aug-07	30-Nov-07	NA	NA	NA	NA

In green color: Baseline information (September 2005)

In red color: Advances of the period (October to December 2005)